

AD-A165 911

SEMICONDUCTING TRANSITION METAL SILICIDES FOR
ELECTRO-OPTIC VSLI INTECONNECTS(U) COLORADO RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT CORP FORT COLLINS J E MAHAN 27 NOV 85
N00014-85-C-0874

1/1

UNCLASSIFIED

F/G 28/12

NL





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

AD-A165 911

DTIC FILE COPY

DTIC

(2)

AO 4941

Interim Status Report No. 2

SEMICONDUCTING TRANSITION METAL SILICIDES
FOR ELECTRO-OPTIC VSLI INTERCONNECTS

Prepared By

John E. Mahan, Ph.D.

Colorado Research Development Corporation
2629 Redwing Road, Suite 240
Fort Collins, Colorado 80526

For The

Office of Naval Research

Contract No. N00014-85-C-0874

AO 4941

November 27, 1985

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

DTIC
ELECTE
MAR 28 1986
S B D

CLEARED
FOR OPEN PUBLICATION

MAR 18 1986 3

DIRECTORATE FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND SECURITY REVIEW (DASD-PA)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

86 1 22 104

758

Colorado Research Development Corporation

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

**THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY
PRACTICABLE. THE COPY FURNISHED
TO DTIC CONTAINED A SIGNIFICANT
NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.**

PROGRESS REPORT #2

November 27, 1985

During the period since October 15, 1985, when the first project report was submitted, optical and electrical measurements of the chromium disilicide forbidden energy gap have been made. These activities are detailed below:

Electrical Bandgap Determination

The samples used for this experiment were formed by sputtering chromium onto silicon (100) wafers which had been thermally oxidized and then coated with a polysilicon layer. The details of this procedure are outlined in Progress Report #1. Chromium disilicide layers were formed with annealing temperatures ranging from 500 to 1100C to investigate the effect of this fabrication parameter on the forbidden energy gap of the films.

The electrical resistivity of the films was measured as a function of temperature from 295 to 773K. This was done in a diffusion-pumped vacuum chamber containing a custom-built high temperature four-point probe. The measurements were made in vacuum to prevent oxidation of the films.

The logarithm of the electrical conductivity versus $1000/T$ is shown in Figure 1 for a representative sample annealed at 773K. There does appear to be a variation of the thermal activation with the anneal temperature of the sample. Further work is being done to clarify this trend. The activation energy

determined from Figure 1 is 0.21 eV. The simplest interpretation of this value is that it is equal to half the forbidden energy gap of the material, which would be 0.42eV.

Optical Bandgap Determination

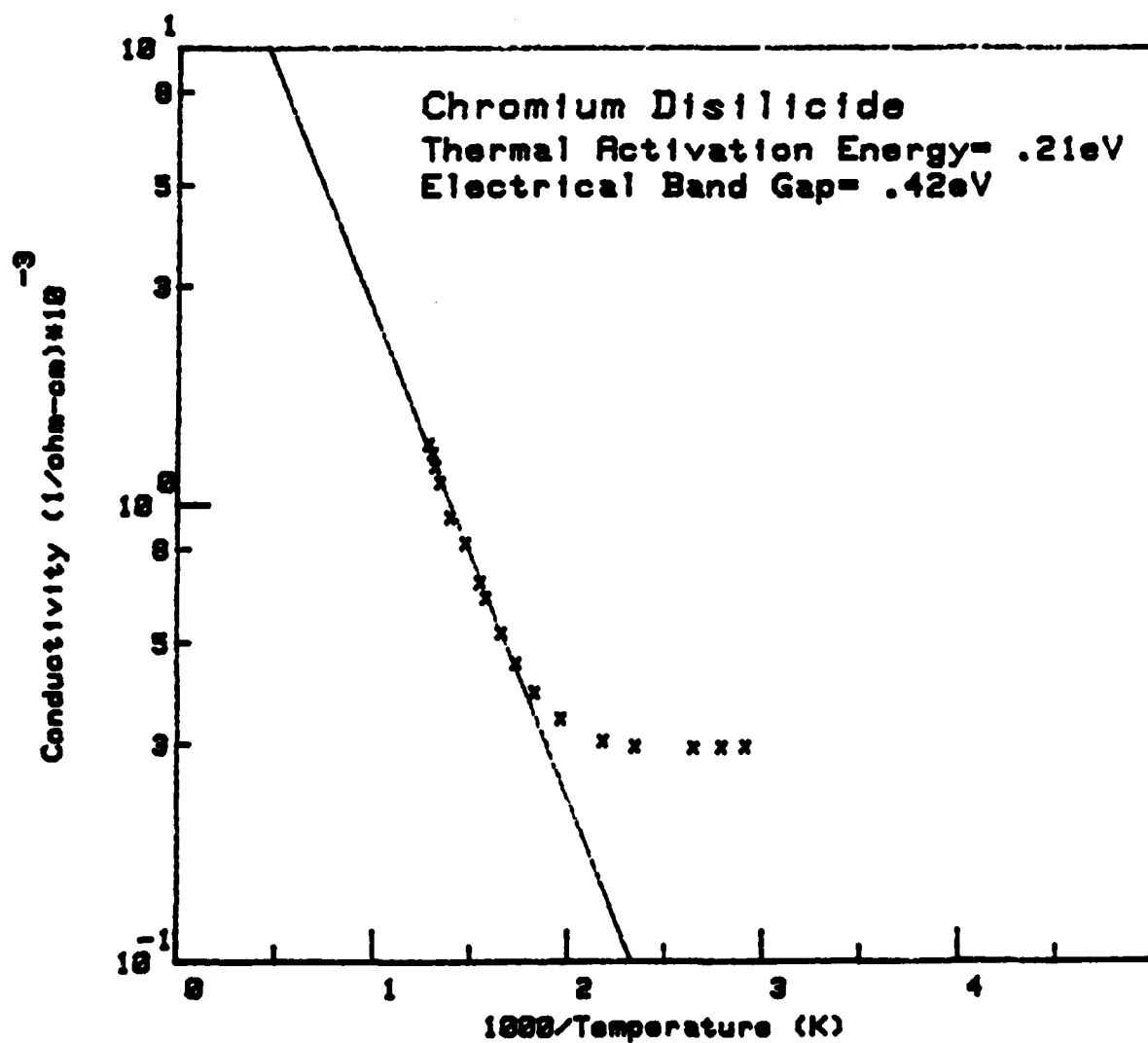
Some initial measurements of the optical transmittance and reflectance of the chromium silicide films are shown in ~~Figure 2~~, using films formed on bare silicon wafers. These data have been analyzed using a computer model of the silicide film-silicon substrate system. Figure 3 shows the spectral dependence of the optical absorption constant obtained from this analysis. A preliminary estimate of the optical energy gap is 0.40 - 0.45eV, as obtained from this figure. The estimate is in rough agreement with the electrically determined bandgap value discussed above.

Preparations for the Work on Manganese and Iridium Silicides

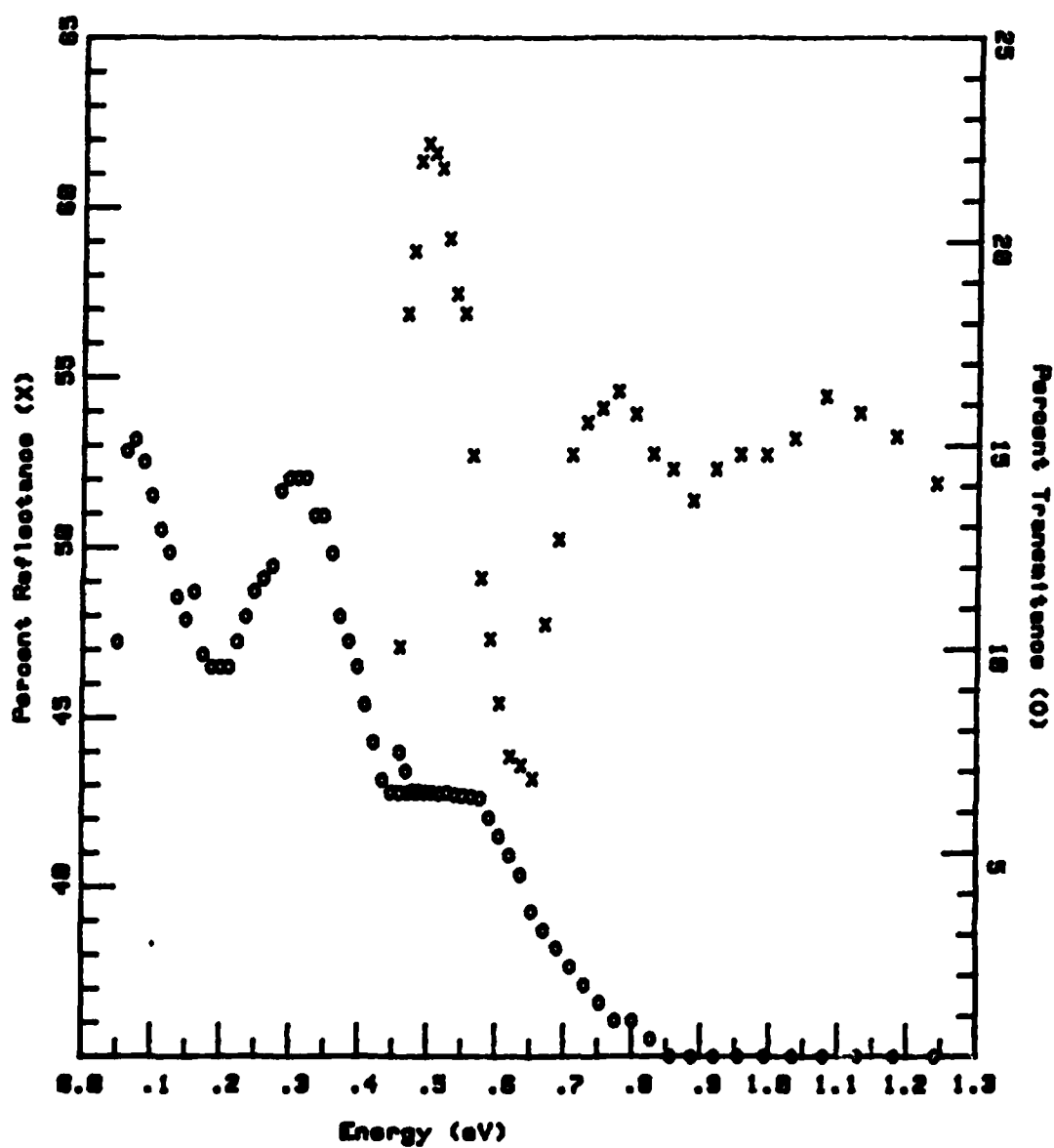
The manganese and iridium sputtering targets have not arrived from the vendor. The work on these materials will begin as soon as these targets are received.

QUALITY INSPECTED

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
PER LETTER	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	23

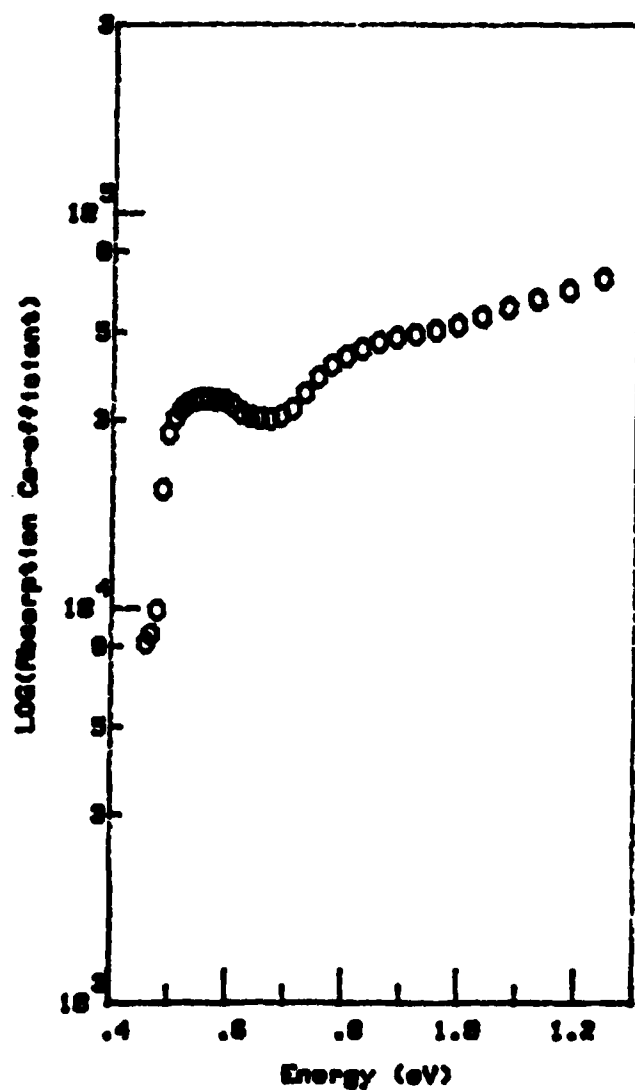


CONDUCTIVITY VS 1/TEMPERATURE
FIGURE 1



TRANSMISSION AND REFLECTANCE VERSUS ENERGY

FIGURE 2



ENERGY VS ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT
FIGURE 3

DTIC

END

4-86